FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

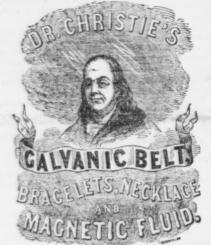
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL

UNDER THE FIRM OF A. G. HODGES & CO. To whom all communications for the paper, of on bust-ness, should be addressed, post paid, to receive at

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

TERMS.

For the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be farnished for I Payment invariably in Advance. To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-BERS, and remit us TWENTY DOLLARS, we will give a copy of the Daily Common wealth, gratis.



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A RISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vital System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism, has induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, exept to increase the disease, for drugs but weaken the
ystem; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalzing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease,
and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor solely by
the ontward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVAN.
CRELT.

Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic New York. out the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYS-PEPSIA are PERMANENT LY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENTTO ERAD-ICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

During the past three years these remarkable cura tives have never failed, when used according to the FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

PRICES.
The Galvanic Belt.
The Galvanic Necklace, \$3 00 each. 1 00 a bottle

I business communications should be addressed to A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 182 Broadway, N. York.

in Frankfort, Ky, by DR. W. L CRUTCHER. Jan. 27, 1849-851-2am12m

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

L AZ. LINDSEY has in store, just received, 100 bags Rio Coffee; 50 barrels Plantation Molasses;

50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio;)
1 pipe Pale Brandy;
1 pipe Dark Brandy;
2 barrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels "Native" Wine;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
30 barrels Copper Whisky;
200 boxes Star Caudles;
100 boxes Mould Candles;
3 tieroes Rice:
60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted lalities;)

alities;)
20 boxes Tobacco;
100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes;)
100 kegs Nails. With many other articles not mentioned. For sale

## P. HARKINS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR-ING BUSINESS on Main street, in the shop formerly occupied by Win. Mathews, Win. Bridges, and mo recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Stor

ents will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day. Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—19tf

CHEESE.—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in stor

## ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and siting and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and omposition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale. Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

# FITS: FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY:—HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convalsions, Spasms, &c.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable xistence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the mame of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a perma-

nent cure. Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by the use of the  $V\epsilon$ getable

Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health (after every other means had failed) by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly Post Master at Lime
Mills, Crawford co., Pa., now living in Erie co., Pa.,
states that for many years past he has been sorely afflict
ed with Fits, and he is now happy to state that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few
mouths, has restored him to sound health, being entirely reed from that worst of all diseases.

freed from that worst of all diseases,

FITS OF 27 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED
BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of WM.
SECORE, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic
Fits 27 years and 6 months. After traveling through
England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the
most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine,
medical treatment and advice, three thousaed dollars,
returned with his son to this country in November last,
without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism, has induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is a beautiful instance of Art aiding Science to produce the highest beneficial results, and it is believed that few inventions have ever been so perfected and so entirely successful in their results.

It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fits, Cramp. Rheumatism. acute or chronic, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Paralysis, Palsy, Indigestion,

DYSPEPSIA,

Tremors, Stiffness of Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralyue, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, spasms, and all

NERVOUS DISEASES

arises from one simple cause—

A Derangement of the Nervons System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, ex-

WILLIAM SECORE.

(Signed) WILLIAM SECORE.
TESTIMONY UPON TESTIMONY.
In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful Medicine, read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physcians in that place.

the out ward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVAN IC BELT.

The peculiarity and great beauty of Christie's Galvan Magnetic curatives, consist in the fact that they care disease by outward application, instead of the exual mode of dragging and physicing the patient till exhausted nature sinks under the infliction

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM, a power possessed by no other remedial agent except GALVAN IS M.

Since their introduction into the United States, more than 30,000 PERSONS, including children, and ladies of all classes, have been in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted that the part of the patients, I trust. have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving and will, I think, without doubt recover. I may not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patient Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it may duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted which read merit of your medicine, they will close

(Signed)
To Dr. S. HART. New York. OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES,

THOMAS & MILES, Agents, THOMAS & MILES, Agents,
147, Main, between 3d and 4th streets—169, Main, be
tween 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Agents for the South and West, for the sale of DR, HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extaact, must be addressed, post paid. FOR SALE AT THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, the Proprietors of which are the sole Agents for Frankfort

## NEW LIVERY STABLE.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to turnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most asonable terms.

If He has lately purchased a fine new six passenge oach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night

with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderat

Horses kent by the day, week, month or year,

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-tf Morton & Griswold.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders. and Book of Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper o every description, qualty, and price. IP Colleges Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small ad April 1, 1845-651-by.

20 BARRELS, Old Rectified Whiskey, in store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON.

Weisiger House. Frankfort, Kentucky.

BY THOS. S. THEOBALD. HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquor. FRANKFORT, KY.

## John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT KENTUCKY,

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

I P He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for proper-

and for arrears of pay. April 1, 1849-599-tf

B. F. Johnson,

HAVING taken the Grocery Stand of his father, the late B. B. Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce,

Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849—by

## Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—887

CANDLES.—26 boxes Mould Candles;
6 do Star do;
In store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON.

Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF KENFUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if immediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849. TODD'S BOOKSTORE:

### CORK LEGS.



ommunications, post paid, punctually attended to. Reference-Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the niversity of Louisville, Ky. I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a su-

erior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter.

J. FLEAGER. Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t

### Cranberries.

2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

E. R. PERRY, Late Henry county, Ky.

HALL & CO.,



New Cabinet Wareroom and Manufactory. J. D. RAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now posite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be glad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Wareroom, and intends to keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respect fully invites the attention of all wishing to purchase.

COFFINS

made to order at all times—night or day—promptly. He has a neat Hearse, with which he will attend calls, at any time. night or day, in the city or country.

June 26, 1849—87.2—1f

Pine Tobacco.

EERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing Tobacco:

Fine Tobacco.

Meade, Grayson, Monroe, Clinton, Cumberland, Wayne, Adair, Barren, Hart, Larue, Taylor, and Green.

The fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Hancock, Breckinridge, Davies, Henderson, Union, Hopkins, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Butler, Edmonson, Warren, Allen, Logan, Simpson, Todd, Christian, Trigg, Caldwell, Calloway, Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Livingston, McCracken, Ballard and Crittenden.

And the representatives shall be apportioned, as near as may be, among the counties, towns, and cities, in proportion to the number of representative population; but when a county may not have a sufficient number of representative, population to entitle it to one representative,

PERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887



# VERMONT and ITALIAN

MARBLE
MONUMENTS

AND
GRAVE-STONES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices, finished in Eastern Style, at my shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House.
Frankfort, Aug. 28—881-11 WM. STROBRIDGE.

# DOCTOR W. T. PRICE.

Lgive his undivided attention to the practice f Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residue office on Main Street, one door below James Grocery Store. June 1, 1848—by

DR. BEN. MONROE

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronry in his profession to ment a age. Office on St. Clair street.

# Lysander Hord,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals. Feder al Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully remain unaltered, such vacancy could not be and promptly attended to His office is on St. Clair filled as the senate would be restricted to bien-Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

## Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House. PJOEL C. RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of eeds &c., for the States of Virginia, Ohio, &c. &c. Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—856tf

T. N. Lindsey,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building—Entrance on St. Clair street.
Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849.—751 tf

## Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr.,

Will practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-tf

## Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monnor. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1.1844—599-11

# KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. TURNER moved that the roll he called. The attendance of members was smaller than sual, attributable probably, to the stormy and inclement weather.

The yeas and nays were called for, and taken on the motion to call the roll, and it was rejected; yeas 23, nays 56.

Mr. BARLOW submitted a resolution to ob-

tain an expression of the sense of the convention on the subject of evening sessions. He proposed that each day at one o'clock, the presiproposed that each day at one o'clock, the president should announce a recess to 2½ o'clock.

After a brief conversation, the resolution was laid on the table

HAVING moved into our new store. No.

130, Main street, under the Commercial
Bank, we are now opening our FALL.

Gold and Silver Watches;
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.
Razors, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assertment of Watchmaker's Tools and Materials, &c., &c., of our own direct importation and purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUHME & CO.
Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$3 (cha Gzette.)

, and every eighth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the representative population of the state shall be made. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of naking these enumerations, be so fixed as not o be less than eighty, nor more than one hun-

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents Kentucky River Packet Line.

Columbia Street, adjoining Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati.

DARTICULAR attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce and Merchandize, and Forwarding Merchandize with dispatch, and at low rates.

Cincinnati, November 3, 1849,—892-9183

Lexington Observer and Weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

to be less than eighty, nor more than one hundred; and for the purpose of apportionment, the state is hereby divided into four districts.

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Pike, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Carter, Greenup, Lewis, Mason, Bracken, Harrison, Nicholas, Bourbon, Clarke, Estill, Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Morgan, Breathitt, Owsley, Clay, Laurel, Rockeastle, Madison, Whitley, Knox, Harlan, Perry and Letcher.

Whitley, Knox, Harlan, Perry and Letcher.

The second district shall be composed of the counties of Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Oldham, Henry, Franklin, Owen, Grant, Seott, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Shelby, and Spencer.

The third district shall be composed of the counties of Pulaski, Casey, Russell, Marion, Washington, Nelson, Bullitt, Jefferson, Hardin, Meade, Grayson, Monroe, Clinton, Cumberland, Wayne, Adair, Barren, Hart, Larue, Taylor, and Green.

TERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing Tobacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Sun Curcd, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1848.—887

V. & J. A. Monroe,
Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, KentuckyWill practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, HenFrankfort.

Will practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, HenFrankfort.

Remarks of Chemical Counts in Frankfort of the presiduums from other counties: Provided, If there residuums from other counties: Provided, If there residuums from the county of having a sufficient number of representative population to entitle it to one representative, bounds of the sum of the same district, as may be most equitable, having due regard to the number of representative population in each county, and the locality of such county to the residuums from other counties: Provided, If there Frankfort.

I Poffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Bindery.

I PJOHN A. MONROE. Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri. Tennessee, Mississippi, Lousiana and Arkansas, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or ussentative population to entitle them re entative: And provided further, That to one repr due regard shall always be had, in carrying residuums through the district, to that county having the largest number of representative population above the fixed ratio, or which has ot a separate representative: And provided further. That residuums shall not be taken from any county or city in one district, to a county city in another district: And provided, That any county which may hereafter be formed, may

placed in such district as the general assembly may order. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The convention resumed the consideration of James the report of the committee on the legislative

The ninth section was read as follows: Sec. 9. Senators shall be chosen for the term

of four years, and the senate shall have power to Mr. TURNER suggested that the section required amendment. If the governor should resign, the lieutenant governor would be required to take his place, and it would be necessary that the senate should be convened for the purpose f filling the vacancy occasioned by the remov al of the lieutenant governor from the the presidency of the senate. But if this section should

nial elections of its officers. After a few words of explanation, in which several members of the convention took part, Mr. TURNER withdrew his objection, as it was understood that provision would be made else-

where to meet the case suggested. The section was then adopted.

The tenth section was next read and adopted, "Sec. 10. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of two years

ate, he shall be annexed by lot, to one of these The eleventh section was read as follows: "Sec. 11. The senate shall consist of not less

than thirty, nor more than thirty eight mem-On a suggestion of Mr. TRIPLETT, this sec ion was passed over for future consideration.

The twelfth section was read as follows: "SEC. 12. The same number of senatorial dis Book Binding.

A. C. KELNON informs his triends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

"Sec. 12. The same number of senatorial districts shall, from time to time, be established by the general assembly as there may be senators allotted to the state, which shall be so formed as to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of qualified voters, and so that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, except such country shall be entitled, under the enumeration, to two or more senators."

Mr. IRWIN said the question arose on this

tended to the establishment.

TO CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD section which had been discussed on a preceding one. The convention had not determined Mr. IRWIN said the question arose on this The convention had not determined quality of paper.

ITP BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

ITP Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

come up. come up.

After a few words from Messrs. TTIPLETT and CLARKE the section was passed over. The thirteenth section was next read:

"SEC. 13. One senator for each district shall be elected, by the qualified voters therein, shall vote in the precincts where they reside, at

the places where elections are by law directed to | stood. He thought sixty days was sufficient.

Mr. GARFIELDE moved to strike out the words, "who shall vote in the precincts where they reside, at the places where elections are by law directed to be held."

law directed to be held."

The motion to strike out was rejected, and the section was then adopted.

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections were read and adopted, as follows:

"Szc. 14. No person shall be a senator, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, who has not attained the age of thirty years, and who has not resided in this state six years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, in the district for which he may be chosen.

"Szc. 15. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same

"Sec. 15. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same time that the election for representatives is held, and thereafter, there shall be a biennial election for senators to fill the places of those whose term of service may have expired."

The sixteenth section was read as follows:

"Sec. 16. The general assembly shall convene on the first Monday in November, after the adoption of this constitution, and on the same day of every second year, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be hald at the seat of government; but if the public welfare require, the governor may of a special session."

Mr. GRAY moved to strike out "Normbor"

Mr. GRAY moved to strike out "November" and insert "December," which was both more convenient and in accordance with the custom in this state, for a large portion of the last fifty

Mr. MACHEN explained that the committee had fixed the month of November for the com-mencement of the first session after the new constitution should go into operation, inasmuch as there would be then an unusual amount of legislative business to be transacted, and it was in-convenient for many members of the state legis-lature to remain from their homes beyond the first of March. The time of meeting, after that session, was left by the section to legislative

Mr. BOYD called for a division of the quesion, so that the vote could first be taken on

The motion to strike out was negatived, and consequently the motion to insert fell with it.

The section was then adopted.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth sections were read and adopted, as fol-

"Sec. 17. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized, by law, to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed

"Sec. 18. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be "Sec. 19. Each house of the general assembly

"SEC. 19. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

"SEC. 20. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal."

The twenty-first section was read as follows:

houses to adjourn and meet at some point, when the necessities of the country may require it, I am opposed to it. I know that is the reading of time the session, and the people will be satisfied. the present constitution. I very well remember that owing to that constitutional restriction, the legislature of 1814, convened in Frankfort, had their session broken up in consequence of the breaking out of a pestilence, called the Canada fever. I think three or four members died in a leaving important business unfinished. Had there been power to adjourn to some other place, the business might have been completed. Un-less this is provided for by the committee, in

ome way, I shall be opposed to this section.
Mr. CLARKE. When the convention was act ng on the 16th section, this objection occ to my own mind; and I am inclined to think that some power should be conferred on the executive, to convene the legislature at some other point in case of necessity. As the section now

stands, no discretion is vested any where to change the place of meeting.

A conversation ensued, in which Mr. MA-CHEN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. T. J. HOOD, and Mr.

PRESTON took part, on the propriety of certain

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL said he foresaw that the amendment of this section would involve the removal of the seat of government, and therefore on any amendment, he should demand the yeas and navs. All opposition was withdrawn, and the sec-

dopted.

Mr. IRWIN moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the 20th section, with a view of moving to take away the power from two members of the legislature to demand the yeas and nays on any question, and to confer it on one fifth, se of representatives of the congress

Mr. CLARKE opposed the motion, contending that it was the right of a representative of the people to have the votes of the house put on re-Mr. IRWIN replied, and argued that such power should not be given to two individuals to obstruct legislation. It would be much better to give it to one tenth than to two members, though he was willing to add a provision, that on the passage of all laws, and the adoption of all resolutions, the year and nays should be entered on

On the motion of Mr. HARDIN, the motion reconsider, was laid on the table

The 22d section was read as follows The 22d section was read as follows:

"Sec. 22. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be three dollars a day during their attend ance on, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses: *Provided*, That the same may be increased or diminished by law: but no alteration shall take effect during the session at which such alteration shall be made, nor shall a session of the general assembly continue beyond sixty days, except by a vote of two thirds of each house; but this shall not apply to the first session held under this constitution." Mr. KAVANAUGH moved to strike out "two

thirds of each house," and insert

by a direct vote of a majority of each house, which shall be entered upon the journal." Mr. NUTTALL thought that if there was to be but one session in two years, the legislature should not be thus limited. Mr. McHENRY thought nothing would be gained by limiting the legislature to biennial

ons, unless some such restriction was placed

stood. He thought sixty days was sumerent, and with such a limitation, the members would go to work when they met here.

Mr. NUTTALL replied that the example which the convention had set, furnished an argument against the position which gentlemen had as-

Mr. NEWELL disapproved of the frequent introduction of the two thirds principle. As they were proceeding, he should not be surprised if it was proposed that the same principle should be carried into ordinary legislation.

Mr. W. JOHNSON called the attention of the convention to the fact that the forest the convention to the fact that the fact that the convention to the same principle.

convention to the fact that after the expiration of sixty days, this section would place the defeat of the legislation of the country in the hands feat of the legislation of the country in the hands of a minority of one third, how necessary so ever such legislation might be.

Mr. TURNER was in favor of this section, and he would be willing even to make it more stringent than it is. If there was one thing of which the country complained more than another, it was excessive legislation. This had a powerful influence in including the people to call for a convention. A session of sixty days was long enough; but if an extraordinary emergency should arise, the governor could call another session on the very next day after their ad-

other session on the very next day after their ad-

journment.

Mr. GRAY suggested that an effectual mode of shortening the duration of the session would be, to provide that the compensation of the members and officers should be reduced one third at the expiration of sixty days.

Mr. BARLOW. If I were to make any change in this section, it would be, to make it more absolute than it is, for the purpose of getting rid of so much legislation. I call for a division, so that the vote shall first be taken on the motion to that the vote shall first be taken on the motion to

Mr. KAVANAUGH. I did not intend to say a word, but I know that one of the reasons for calling this convention was that biennial sessions might be had for the purpose of lessening the expenditures of the government. I know that the salvation of some sixty thousand dollars annually was one reason held up by others, and by myself, for the calling of this convention. We say they shall meet once in two years. The business of the session may be increased or it may not. I think it probable it will not, although they meet only once in two years, be-eause I know it is the desire of the convention to cut off special legislation by the constitution. But can the convention foresee what emergencies But can the convention foresee what emergencies may arise in the future? Important questions may arise, requiring legislative action near the close of a session, which, unless the amendment previal, would be under the control of the minority. What does this amendment propose? That at the expiration of sixty days the session shall close, unless a majority of both branches shall enter their names on the journal in opposition to it, upon a call of the ayes and noes. The legislature will know that their session will close at the end of sixty days, unless their names go out to continue the session longer. It seems to me that this will be a sufficient guaranty, and I therefore desire it may be left to a majority.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no truer maxim, and thank God the people of Kentucky are satisfied of it, that the world is governed too much. I can easily conceive that in a young and growing

but not a second time for the same cause.

"SEC. 20. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal."

The twenty-first section was read as follows:

"SEC. 21. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting."

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. Do I understand that the committee design that the two houses of the legislature shall not have power to adjourn, for the purpose of transacting public business, to any other place than that which is fixed as the seat of government? If it is the object of the section to take away the power of the two houses to adjourn and meet at some point, when

state, like those on our western border, there may be a necessity for the legislature to sit more than

fied. I have been forcibly reminded of the old "The honey bee makes honey, and fills chock full the

Who are the drones that eat it, they are those who speak Mr. CHRISMAN. I promised my people that Mr. Chindsalds.

I should go for a sixty days' session, and I shall be in favor of striking out. I hope the house will indulge me in an explanation respecting the able presented by the gentleman from Logan. le has as he says taken six of the most wealthy nd six of the poorest counties, and he has placed Wayne, my county, among the poorest counties.

I find the fact is, that there are forty eight counties that pay less into the treasury of the state than Wayne. He refers to the number of chilren. We have in our county 2,221 children. suppose we must account for it from the pure air

Mr. CLARKE. There may be many imperfect ions in this section, but take it as a whole and I am anxious to see it pass through the house. We have in this same report restricted the legis-lature in special legislation. We have said they shall not grant divorces, which has consumed one fourth or one third of the time of each legislature for the last ten or fifteen years. We have restricted special legislation in other respects, and restricted special registation in other respects, and it was the opinion of the committee that the restrictions imposed upon the legislature would result in a diminution of the time necessary to transact the public business, and that there would be no section of or the first would be no session, after the first ses mediately succeeding the adoption of the new constitution—if it shall be adopted—which need sit longer than sixty days. It was thought if there were questions of paramount importance pending before the legislature—questions in which the whole state was interested, the speedy settlement of which involved the ights of the entire community, there con be no doubt a majority of two-thirds of the legislature would concur in lengthening it. These are the reasons why the two third principle was adopted by the committee on the legislative department. The past history of the egislature of the state—I say, without in the remotest degree intending to reflect upon their industry, their motives, or any thing of the sort—shows that the first month, or forty days, was consumed in a variety of ways not altogether compatible with the transaction of business. And, just at the close of the session, the most im portant matters are brought up in the reports of committees for the action of the two bodies, and they are consequently either compelled to dis-pose of them without due deliberation, or leave them untouched. Now, I am of opinion that if this section shall be adopted, the members will go to work immediately on their assembling here, and dispose of the business of the legisla-

ture before the expiration of the sixty days.

There will never be any necessity for a longer session, in all probability, and if there should be, there will be no difficulty about extending

Mr. THOMPSON. If the legislature is to de-Mr. THOMPSON. If the legislature is to determine the length of the session, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Anderson, (Mr. Kavanaugh.) This matter has been acted upon by the conventions of several states lately, and they have been inclined to favor the proposition of the gentleman from Christian. Louisiana, however, has provided that no session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, from the date of its commencement, and any legislative action had afterwards, shall mr. DESHA approved of the section as it and any legislative action had afterwards, shall

be null and void. Then the sessions are bienbe null and void. Then the sessions are blen-nial, and we propose to require the sessions of our legislature to be the same. In the state of Iowa, they have adopted a provision similar to that presented by the gentleman from Christian. After fifty days the pay of the members shall be reduced one half, and I believe a similar proreduced one half, and I believe a similar provision has been adopted in Illinois, I think that the best mode to remedy this evil. It is admitted by all that the country has for years past mitted by all that the country has for years past grouned under excessive legislation, and no reform has been louder called for than a limitation upon the session. If the power is to be given to the legislature to declare how long they will sit, I am in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Anderson, that a majority of all elected to both houses should decide, by yeas and page to be entered upon the journal and nays, to be entered upon the jour whether they will extend the session. I whether they will extend the session. I am opposed to the two third principle in this respect. However, I think the proposition of the gentleman from Christian, would be a better remedy for this evil than any I have yet heard

mentioned.

Mr. MORRIS. I am opposed to any of this close Yankee legislation that has taken place in the state of Illinois and Iowa, to which gentlemen have alluded, and also to the amendment of my colleague, from Christian. If it becomes important and necessary that the legislature should set over sixty days, I want them to have enough pay at least to live on. I am not disposed to restrict their pay, small as it now is. As regards the two thirds, I think it to be particularly applicable here, and if we leave the power to a majority to decide as to the length of the session, it will still leave the question open to all those objections of the people which entered largely into the calling of the convention. All will concede that the people have impera-tively demanded that there should be some retively demanded that there should be some re-striction on the length of the sessions and on excessive legislation. I see very distinctly that emergencies in the disposition of important pub-lic business may arise, when it will be neces-sary for the legislature to set over sixty days, and I believe that the members, generally, will be honest enough to continue in session until such business is disposed of. I hope therefore, this restriction of two thirds will be retained. The question was then taken on the motion

to strike out and it was rejected.

Mr. MERIWETHER moved to amend, so as to allow to the members of the legislature twelve and a half cents per mile as the necessary travel fee, in going to and from their homes, in con formance with the present law on the subject, leaving to future legislatures to change it. The amendment was adopted, as was the sec-

tion, as amended.

The twenty-third section was then read, as

follows:
"Sec. 23. The members of the general assem by shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendence at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in one other place."

in any other place."

Mr. TRIPLETT. The original object of this Mr. TRIPLETT. The original object of this provision was, that members of the legislature should be privileged from arrest, in order that they might not be interfered with in the discharge of the public business. At the time that provision was adopted, there was arrest for debt allowed, which is not the case now. If the object now is, that they shall not be compelled by any legal process to be carried to another part of the state, while in the discharge of their public duties, it is necessary that the section should be amended. A man might now be sued, or by othamended. A man might now be sued, or by other process prevented from attending here without neglecting his private interests to an incon-

Mr. CLARKE. I would enquire of the gentleman if there are not now laws in this state, by which a citizen may be detained by civil pro-

Mr. TRIPLETT. He can by attachment, when he is a witness, but I do not recollect any Mr. DAVIS. He may be sued on an action

for trespass, and on a judgment being got against him, be put in jail for twenty days.

Mr. TRIPLETT. My object is, that a man may attend here as a member of the legislature, and not be compelled to attend to suits at home, and the way to attain that would be to put in some clause, declaring that all suits against a man shall remain continued during the time he shall be acting as a member of the legislature. Such has been the course adopted in several states, in consequence of changes in their law. I throw out the suggestion that it may be acted

upon or not, as gentlemen think proper.

Mr. PRESTON. The clause of the old constitution was retained because we did not know but that the legislature, in its discretion hereafter, may revive the ca. sa. as it existed in the year 1799, when the old constitution was adopt ed. Neither did the committee design to carry the immunity of the member so far as the gen-tleman seems to think desirable. For these rea-sons the committee believe the clause had better be adopted as reported. section was then adopted.

The twenty-fourth section was then read, as

"Sec. 24. No senator or representative shall. during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit, under this commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office; except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the election of the

people."
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I agree with what I understood to be the principle of the section, and perhaps the intention of the committee in reorting it. It is, that the legislature shall not reate offices that they themselves may fill them create offices that they themselves may fill them by appointment or by election. I agree with the section until it comes down to the words in the fifth line "in office" and the latter clause "except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the election of the people." We intend by this constitution, that all appointments to office of trust or profit shall be made by the people, and the appointing power we are taking away from the governor. The old constitution prohibited the appointment of a man to any office created durappointment of a man to any office created durand in office. Such is the clause as reported, and I propose to strike out the words "in office" so that it shall read "during the time for which such senator or representative was elected;" and also to strike out the last clause, "except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the election of the people." I do this from an actual knowledge of occurrences that have taken place under the present constitu-I have seen the members islature laboring to create offices, and continuing those labors until just before the final passage of the measure through the last house of action, and then resigning their seats to receive the executive I would therefore take away all imptation to the creation of unnecessary offices by the legislature, whether the appointment is to come through an election by the people, or from

Mr. PRESTON. The object of retaining the clause as it is in the present constitution, is to provide for offices created by the legislature—such as an assistant superintendent of common schools for instance—the appointment of which may be devolved on the executive rather than the peo-ple. But if such officer should be elected by people, the committee were not willing that the fact that a gentleman was a member of the egislature at the time the office was created, should exclude him from being a caudidate therefor. The first amendment of the gentle-

the committee have no objection to. will be attained by striking out the words as-sented to by the gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Preston) unless at the same time the latter clause of the section is also stricken out. I am, however, opposed to both changes, and for these reasons. It very feature that after a sons. It very frequently happens that after a senatorial election has taken place, circumstanees afterwards spring up surfounding the senator elect, which necessarily require him to resign his seat. This may occur at the very first

Commence for

nodies beside the people. Some elections were nade by the legislature, and some by the couny courts, and that I presume was the reason for he adoption of the last clause of the section, which gave the members the right to accept the offices elected by the people, but excluded them from those filled by the other different modes of election. For instance, the justice of the peace was nominated by the county court, and that is in fact an election; and there were various other modes of selection to office.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If we intended to

eave the offices of trust and profit to be filled in the same way as required by the present con-titution, I should have no objection to the rention of the section as it now stands. I might onsent to leave the officers elected by the people, as an exception, under the old constitution, because that instrument prescribed that most of them should be constituted by the governor and senate; has when it is proposed that the appointing power shall be transferred to the people of the state of the proposed that the appointing power shall be transferred to the people of the state of the people of the people of the state of the people of the peo le, do not the same reasons which require you the former case, to guard against an improper xercise of the appointing power, and the puri-y of the legislature, by disqualifying the mem-er elected here to pass your laws, and who had the power of increasing the salaries of your judges, independent of the power of creating w offices, operate in the other case also? You t into the legislative halls a popular man from me district, and the election of judges is about come off—he has reputation for purity of aracter at home, and if he can induce the egislature to increase the salary of the judges, ne goes home and can be a candidate for the ofce under the section as it now stands. The ar-ument for the retention of the principle is, that the people will judge properly of the motives of the man who is a candidate before them, and who has been instrumental in getting the salury raised. It is difficult to trace the motives of individual members for their action. There may be such a thing as a member not voting to increase the salary, if a majority without his vote is in favor of it. I have frequently witnessed men in legislative bodies, anxious to get a law passed by any other votes than their own, and my object is, that as we are to transfer the entire appointing power to the people, where it ought to be, we shall guard the purity of the legislature by saying that the members elected, who have the power of raising salaries or creating offices, should be disqualified from filling them during the term for which they were elected. I want to take away all temptation from the legislant of the same of the ant to take away all temptation from the legisture to do wrong. As for the objection sugested by the gentleman from Caldwell, (Mr. lachen) in the case of a member resigning from

Machen) in the case of a member resigning from other causes, if the convention agree with the principle I propose, the cases referred to by him can be especially provided for.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. If I felt as confident as the gentleman (Mr. C. A. Wickliffe) that all appointing power should be placed in the hands of the people, I should feel assured that all the difficulties he apprehends would be obviated by that appointing power. I cannot understand, how any one, confiding as he does in the judgment and purity of the people, and relying as he seems implicitly upon it, can hesitate for a single moment as to committing into their hands the care and guardianship of those offices. I differ with him in one respect. He says that he is exceedingly anxious to remove all temptation out of the way of these gentlemen to do wrong, while I am exceedingly anxious to put all manwhile I am exceedingly auxious to put all man-ner of temptation in their way. I think that the best way is to place them before the people, as then the people could decide whether they can or ought to trust them. I shall vote against striking out any thing. I think the section is correct as it is. It is precisely the language of the old constitution, and those who framed that instrument did not seem to have much confidence in the popular wisdom and purity; and yet if even they could trust the people, I think we who profess unlimited confidence in the peo-ple will not do wrong in following their exam-

Mr. GRAY. I concur with the gentleman from Nelson in the propriety of his first amend-ment. If that section means any thing, it has been entirely perverted by the construction that s been given it by the executive, sanctioned I dieve by the decision of the court of appeals. know of a member of the legislature who vo ed for a law creating an office, and retained hi seat until the law was passed through the sen-ate, and who, while it was waiting the signature of the governor, resigned that seat, and under the construction placed on that clause of the present constitution, received the appointment to that office. Whether that was the object of the tleman, in seeking to create the office, suc any rate were the facts. This construction of at any rate were the facts. This construction of the clause was certainly a perversion of all the framers of the constitution had in view; and, if with these lights before us we re-adopt the section, it would be sanctioning all the action that had occurred under it. I am aware that in making all these officers elective by the people, it will obviate in a great measure the necessity for this provision. Nor am I in favor of restricting the provision. Nor am I in favor of restricting the people. If they desire to select a man who participated in creating the office, they have a right to do it, and I would not restrict them. I an therefore in favor of the amendment first suggested by the gentleman from Nelson, and I would make

is object so plain as not to be misunderstood.

Mr. CLARKE. I should be very slow to be ever that any man, influenced by improper mo tives in a legislature, in voting for the creation of an office or the increase of the salary of an office, would be taken up and elected by the cople to fill such office in either case. But if willing to give them the privilege of so doing and I have no fears of the occurrence of such cases as the gentleman from Christian, (Mr. Gray.) has referred to as having occurred under the old constitution. I can very well under stand how there could be great abuses under executive appointments, and how there might be arrangements and combinations to secure an apintment to office through that medium, there can be no such arrangement between the people and the legislature, if the appointing power is restored to the people. And any attempt to create an office for the purpose of being selected to fill it, would operate against the man when he came to be a candidate before the

Mr. TURNER. All concede their readiness to trust the people, but that is not the question here. It is whether we shall place a member of the legislature or any officer of the government in the discharge of his duties in a position when he would be liable to temptation, and to be swerved in his action from the influence of those disinterested and patriotic motives, which should govern statesmen in their action. Even after a man has yielded to such temptation, he might possibly succeed before the people, and it is therefore desirable in making a constitution to guard against it as far as possible. Would it be right for a judge to have the power of benefiting himpossibly succeed before the people, and it is therefore desirable in making a constitution to guard against it as far as possible. Would it be right for a judge to have the power of benefiting himself by his decision? If we would not allow a judge to place himself in that attitude, why should we allow a member of the legislature? It is true, the present constitution only refers to executive appointments, but here we are going to make all officers elective, and shall we put no restriction on the action or motives of individ-

estion after he is elected, and then if this amendance twas adopted he would not be eligible to any office that might be created by the legislar the during the four years for which he was idented. This exclusion I think is not desired by the people. I am opposed also to striking at the last clause of the pople of the people of the peopl would be a temptation for them to sacrifice state rights and sovereignty to the federal government. This matter might be presented in various aspects, but I think what I have said sufficiently illustrates the matter. I shall go therefore for

I call for the yeas and nays.

The amendment was read as follows:

YEAS-John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowl- tion, have at least carried out the same idea. YEAS—John L. Ballinger, William R. Bowring, Francis M. Bristow, William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, McClure, William D. Mitchel

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aperson, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William by the constitution of the state, may be exercised by the legislature. I grant that the legislature person, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William bradley, Charles Chambers, Beverly L. Clarke, esse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin copelin, William Cowper, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Schneius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Wil-liam Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jack-Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, corge W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, artin P. Marshall, William C. Marshall, John McHenry, David Meriwether, Thomas P. oore, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, lijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Potlard, William reston, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, ohn T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignana A. Spalling Laber W. Stayangan Michael tius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, How-ard Todd, Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson—66.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I can attain my ob-

arr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I can attain my object by modifying my amendment. I will therefore move to strike out the following words, "except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the election of the people."

The vote was then taken upon the amendment,

Illows—yeas 39, nays 47:

Yeas—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John L. Balloger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, rancis M. Bristow, William Chenault, Garrett Pavis, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, James Judley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edgard, Green Forzat, Theory, L. G. and G. Green Forzat, Theory, L. G. and G. G. and G. an ows-yeas 39, navs 47: Green Forrest, Thomas J. Gough, James philon, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Anw Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin, ment of an appellate court. If the principle mes M. Lackey, Thomas W. Lisle, Martin P. contended for by the gentleman is correct, it rshall, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, hathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. hegh court of errors, to correct the decisions, not Williams-39.

NAYS-Richard Apperson, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Bender S. Chrisman, Bradley, James S. Chrisman, Bender S. Ch jamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Milford-Elliott, Nathan Gaither, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Ninian E. Gray, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Mark E. Huston, Aled M. Jackson, Thomas James, William John-on, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, on, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira of both houses concur therein. Wheeler, Silas Woodson-47.

So the amendment was rejected. on, adopted. Ayes 41, noes 30.

tion, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. WALLER requested the convention, as a general power of regulating divorces. t would be passed over also.

The section was passed over accordingly.

without amendment, as follows:

months before the election, for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for had better be incorporated in a different section

peets, but I think what I have said sufficiently officed embases that har which the same category, and which have been a fruitful source of legislation. Year after year Mr. MACHEN here suggested a verbal change in the first proposition of Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, bly has been consumed in the passage of acts not changing its principle, to which that genthis unnecessary consumption of time, and the Mr. DAVIS. I am in favor of the amendment, expense attendant upon it, there has been uni-Mr. DAVIS. I am in favor of the amendment, and am glad that it has come up, as it offers a very favorable opportunity for the presentation of a proposition which I made at an early stage of the session. I would propose as an amendment to the amendment to add the resolution I the thirty-sixth section will supercede the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the amendment provides more effectually against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussion which results against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussion which results against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussion which results are also as a supercentage of the provides more effectually against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions which results are also as a supercentage of the provides more effectually against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions are also as a supercentage of the provides more effectually against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions are also as a supercentage of the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will superced the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will superced the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will superced the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will superced the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will superced the necessity for my amendment; but it will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will be seen that the provision contained in the thirty-sixth section will be seen that the provision contained in the provision contained in the provision contain of this body from office for ten years, and on it I sions which might arise in the legislature, upon the subjects embraced under these heads, will be

"And that no member of this convention shall be eligible to any office, or place of trust or profit, established directly by it, or that may be established under the authority of any constitutional provision which it may adopt; or the mode of appointment, or election, to which may be most proper terms; and my friend from Louis-Mr. CLARKE. The committee all concurred of appointment, or election, to which may be prescribed by any such constitutional provision, or by any such law, until after the expiration of — years from the ratification and approval of this constitution by the qualified voters of this commonwealth."

now we could express this restriction, in the most proper terms; and my friend from Louis vitle, (Mr. Preston) being a member of the committee, drafted, with much care, the section that is now proposed to be amended. I believe that the constitution of every state in the union, where a restriction has been placed used. The question being taken resulted as follows, where a restriction has been placed upon legis lation in relation to this subject, if they have not followed the language employed in this see

Inch Newell, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, legislatures are concerned. All powers that are not specially withheld from the state legislature and all questions that might be presented, in regard to the sale of estates, in which infants ar neerned. Although I am opposed to special ott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Schucius arfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholm, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jacken, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, eorge W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, James L. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, eorge W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, artin P. Marshall, William C. Marshall, John McHenry, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Loore, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, lijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Poliard, William reston, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, act, by laying down a rule by which the court shall be governed, in order that justice may be

We say in this report that the legislature shall not grant divorces; but we do not say the legis-lature shall not pass laws—on the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the judicial department the power to act upon applications for divorce; and, as a necessary con sequence, the power to settle alimony, and al ies, or that grow up under the separation of usband and wife.
Mr. T. J. HOOD. I am at a loss to perceiv

the force of the objection, or of the reasons urged by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke,) why the legislature should not be restricted in its power to pass laws regarding the rights of infant heirs. If I understand the reason h ussigns, it is, that justice is not always done by he courts. Now, this is an objection that may exist in reference to all other cases. provided a remedy for a failure of justice in

would only be converting the legislature into ouit A. Spaulding, Albert G. Talbott, John D. aylor, Phillip Triplett, Squire Turner. John L. As I have said, these subjects have occupid so Taylor, Phillip Triplett, Squire Turner. John L. As I have said, these subjects have occupid so much of the time of the legislature, that it scems to me to be required of this convention

> expense attendant upon special legislation.
> The convention then took a recess, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. PRESTON. The thirtieth secton, provides simply, that divorces shall not be granted save by courts of justice, in conformity to law Charles C. Kelly, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. That is one class of cases embraced in the amend Machen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. ment that is proposed by the gentleman from Marshall, William C. Marshall, John H. McHen-Carter, (Mr. T. J. Hood,) and the thirty-sixth y, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, John section provides, "that the general assemble Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Henry B. Pollard, shall have no power to pass special laws for in William Preston, Johnson Price, John T. Rob- dividual benefit, unless a majority of two-thirds Root, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, in drafting the thirtieth section, desired to pro-William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman John hibit the legislature from acting at all, upon the subject of divorce; and that the power of acting in relation to that subject, should be confided Mr. GRAY moved to amend the twenty fourth cetion by striking out the words "the time such should be a judicial act. The substitute offered the derivative was in office," and interest in lieu thereof the words "the term of such office." Which amendment was, upon a division of the court of justice in order to pronounce the decree of a divorce. So far then as any mater al difference between the substitute and the pro-The section, as amended, was then adopted.

The twenty fifth section was next read as follows:

"Sec. 25. No person while he continues to excreise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or eacher of any religious persuasion, society, or changing the names of individuals. In regarded, nor while he holds or exercises any office of to alimony, I have never heard a doubt expressed rofit under this commonwealth, or under the overnment of the United States, shall be eligi-e to the general assembly, except attorneys at er. It is therefore unnecessary to insert any law, justices of the peace, and militia officers:

Provided, That attorneys for the commonwealth, who receive a fixed annual salary, shall be incligible."

er. It is therefore unineessay to history and the substitute says the legislature shall have the decree of divorce shall come from The substitute says the legislature shall have the favor to him, to pass over that section for the present. Other sections had been passed over, this section is decided by the committee to be and as he desired to make some remarks on that now before the convention, which he was too divorces shall not be granted, save by courts of much indisposed to make at this time, he hoped justice; making it a judicial act, which the substitute does not require it to be. If it shall be deemed desirable by the conven

The twenty sixth, twenty seventh, twenty eighth and twenty ninth sections were adopted act, in regard to the changing of the names of indiwithout amendment, as follows:

"Sec. 26. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, or public moneys for the state, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the general assem-, unless he shall have obtained a quietus, six under a disability to act for themselves. The which he may have been responsible."

The committee are desirous that the thirtieth section should relate exclusively to the case of law, until, on the three several days, it be read over, in each house of the general assembly, and inserted in it. It was also thought by the con

er there be a majority of two thirds, or only a bare majority, cannot be taken until the discussion is completed? The time will have been exit was a pended, and the expense attending it will have accrued? My object is to cut off the discussion ted by the legislature altogether; and it is with this view that I have offered the amendment in this

view that I have offered the amendment in this connection.

Mr. HARDIN. I am very much in favor of the section prohibiting the legislature from exercising the power of granting divorces. It has been a growing evil for twenty years, and last year I understand, there were perhaps some three hundred cases or more. It is time to stop this kind of legislation.

I have two or three objections to this substitute, which I will suggest to the honorable mover. I understand that the legislature can do any thing that is within the power of legislation; any thing that the law-making power can do, unless they are prohibited by the federal constitution, or the constitution of Kentucky. Their power is unlimited, as to sovereignty, except in those agreement.

constitution, or the constitution of Kentucky. Their power is unlimited, as to sovereignty, except in those cases where the exercise of that power is prohibited by one or the other of these constitutions. It is now proposed, that we shall give to the general assembly the power to do what? To pass a general law regulating divorces. They have that power now. They have passed laws on that very subject; and those laws have been adjudicated upon, and their validity decided upon, for more than twenty years. We are ded upon, for more than twenty years. We are then proposing to confer upon the legislature a power that they have already. They have the power, not only of regulating divorces, but of regulating controversies relating to alimony; and they have exercised that power ever since we they have exercised that power ever since we have had a state government. Our statute book is filled with acts of this description; and the decisions of the courts upon them are numerous; yet here, for the first time, we are told that the power ought to be conferred upon the legislature, to act upon these subjects, and that they should have the power to prescribe by a general law, the manner in which the names of individuals shall be changed. If they choose to pass such a law, they can do it now. But I go further that, A man may change his name with the power to prescribe by a general law, they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further that they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. But I go further they can do it now. er than that. A man may change his name without the intervention of the legislature; and if he Mr. HARDIN said there were other cases in do so, he may be sued by the name which he adopts.

The amendment goes on to provide, that the

The amendment goes on to provide, that the legislature shall have power to pass laws regulating the estates of infant heirs, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities. Have they not that power now? They have the power at any time to remove the disability of infants, by providing that an earlier age may be the period of majority. riod of majority. Does it require a constitutional provision to give to the legislature these powers? Not at all. Why? Because there is no

special laws be passed for the benefit of individuals in either of the above class of cases." In regard to this part of the proposition, I think it had better be put into another section, as suggested by the gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Preston.) The first part of the proposition, I do not consider necessary. Besides, it makes us commit ourselves, by the expression of an erroneous view, in regard to constitutional law. I do not wish to declare to the world an opinion, as to the powers of the legislature, which I know to be at war with the opinion that has always been entertained by legislators and jurists.

Mr. GRAY. I am very much inclined to favor the proposition of the gentleman from Carter. It strikes me, it is not subject to the objection taken by the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin.) He seems to think, because it is generally understood, that the legislature possesses all the power of legislation, unless specially restricted by the constitution, that it is, therefore, unnecessary to say any thing in relation to legislative power, unless it be by way of restriction. Now this appears to be a construction which prevails or not, according as it may suit the case. Our courts apply such construction which prevails or not, according as it may suit the case. Our courts apply such construction which prevails or not, according as it may suit the case. Our courts apply such construction does not seem to be acknowledged, as entirely obligatory, in all cases. But the gentleman has spoken of. But I have always been unwilling to pass any law of that they the height are about the tot many interested with the tot many interested with the tot many interested with the other are not a single season.

In the present constitution has this section:

The persent constitution has this section:

"The general assembly shall direct, by law, in what manner, and in what courts much wealth."

The legislature has failed to point out how the self the present constitution has been on stitution has this section:

The consequence has b ure has the power. Is it not permissible to say, of the Indian war in 1793. He said to the pass special laws upon certain subjects. Ithink it is proper, that when you place a restriction you should declare in the same clause what powers they shall have. And the manner in which those powers should be exercised by the adoption of general provisions, and let the adoption of general provisions are the restriction and the provisions are the restriction that the provisions are the restriction and the provisions are the restriction and the restriction are the restriction and the restriction are the restriction and the restriction are restriction and the restriction are restricted by the same clause what powers they shall labor under a thousand worse disadvantages. If this passes, I think the restriction are restriction as the restriction and the restriction are restricted by the restriction and the restriction are restricted by the restriction are rest vision. That I understand to be the object and intent of the amendment. There is a similar provision in our present constitution, relating to the subject of slavery. The legislature is prohibited from passing any act for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owner, and the constitution goes on to say that the legislature shall have full power to pass an act to prevent slaves being brought into the state as merchandise.

Now if the construction of my friend from Nelson is right, all this is ridiculous and absurd.

It seems to me to be very proper, that in the same clause which contains the restriction, you should give them the power to pass general enactments in relation to the subject, if you intend they shall have such power; whilst you take away from them the power to act in individual cases.

It seems to me to be very proper, that in the desire to add the following to the substitute I have already offered:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation made by law, and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropriation laws except for necessary expenditures of the government; nor shall any appropriation at money for the substitute I have already offered:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation made by law, and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropriation laws except for necessary expenditures of the government; nor shall any appropriation at money for the substitute I have already offered:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation made by law, and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropriation against the power of the po

It seems to me that the language used in the report is not the clearest in the world. It is, my be made for a longer time than one year; and ent of the gentleman from Carter, car- annually. amendment of the gentleman from Carter, carries out the same principle, and makes it much more explicit; because it says, they shall pass laws in relation to divorces and alimony; but that they shall not pass laws granting divorces in individual cases. But it seems to me, if it were intended merely to restrict the legislature, it should have been expressed thus, "that the

y the legislature.

The question was taken on the substitute, and

was agreed to. The 30th section, as amended, was then adop-

The 31st section was next read as follows:

as amended, was then adopted.

The 32d and 33d sections, in relation to the contracting of debts by the general assembly, were passed over for the present.

The 34th section was read and adopted as follows:

lows: "Sec. 34. No law enacted by the general assembly shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The 35th section was adopted as follows:
"Sec. 35. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but, in such case, the act revised, or amended, shall be re-enacted and pub-

shed at length. The 36th section was read as follows: "Sec. 36. The general assembly shall have no power to pass special laws for individual beneit, unless a majority of two thirds of both houses

which it might be necessary to have a special law, such as for the erection of a toll gate or a dam. He hoped the whole might be struck out. The same law-making power that could take life or lands, was competent to enact a law for an in-Have dividual benefit.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out the section, and it was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following substi

constitutional disability.

The amendment declares that "in no case shall special enactment, to allow any private claim special laws be passed for the benefit of individuals in either of the above class of cases." In monwealth are to be adjusted, and in what courts

entirely obligatory, in all cases. But the gen-tleman says, that it will commit us to the state-kind, because there will be too many interested ment, that the legislature shall have a power which they already possess. I cannot conceive of any objection to that. Suppose the legislature shall have a power against the government, and none for it, as in the case of an old man who had some beef cattle to sell to the federal government in the time that they shall have such power? It certainly remember there is the whole United States can do no harm. But here you propose to restrict the legislature, by saying, they shall not double price, because I have always labored un-

courts of judicature act upon the particular cases that may fall within such general provision. That I understand to be the object and

had they been decided in courts of justice It seems to me to be very proper, that in the desire to add the following to the substitute is

divorces shall not be granted save by courts of a regular account of the receipts and expendi-stice, in conformity to law." I think the tures of all public moneys shall be published

dered General Wilkinson to Louisiana to arrest tshould have been expressed thus, "that the egislature shall have no power to grant divores." I am for all the principles contained in the amendment. I think it is better than the riginal section, and I can see no objection to sent him around from New Orleans to Virginia. original section, and I can see no objection to abstituting it for that section.

Sent min around from Acquire him and he sued Wilkinson and recovered \$3,200 for assault and Mr. BRISTOW. I am decidedly in favor of battery. Wilkinson was not worth a dollar, and the principle embraced in the proposed substi-tute. There are many things that certainly ought not to be the subject of special legislation. But the wording of the amendment of the gencar. I will read one which I have drawn up, and it will probably suit the views of the gentleman. I believe it covers the whole ground.

"The general assembly shall have no power to grant divorces; to change the names of individuals, or direct the sales of estates belonging."

"The general assembly shall have no power to grant divorces; to change the names of individuals, or direct the sales of estates belonging." lime had been appropriated for the benefit of the United States. There would have been no claim upon which a suit could be based. There are many claims of that kind, in which the government is bound in honor and justice to pay, in which no suit would lie. This is a reason why it is proper it should be left open for the legisla

lieve of all governments, to appropriate money laws to provide the code by which courts shall

efore the courts; it merely, as I have already said, leaves it to the Legislature to point out the mode in which they shall be properly and justly settled. The legislature may point out by law the court, or direct the establishment of a tribunal, or a commission before which these claims may be examined and speedily disposed of. My second provision is, that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropria-tion laws. With regard to the position taken by the gentleman from Henderson, it amounts, in my opinion, to nothing; because, is not the legis-lature competent to provide by law that when an individual has a claim against the common wealth, that claim shall be paid out of the treas ury, if substantiated? Every gentleman who has been in the habit of attending here when the legislature is in session, knows that the greater part of its time has been consumed in the con-sideration of private claims. I know one case that has been before the legislature for the last four years, session after session, the case of Robcan be shown he has received money time after time. I repeat that the object of this proposition is not at all to interfere with the ordinary expenses of the government.

Mr. DIXON. I have listened to the argu-

ment of the gentleman from Bourbon, and I, by no means, think his amendment ought to be adopted. I suggested a difficulty which I still think would exist, and that was the enforcement of the judgment of the court. But there is another still greater, to which I will call the many individual claims that must come before the legislature to be adjusted, and nowhere else There are claims too, growing out of commit tees appointed by the legislature, of individualwho appeared as witnesses before them, and claims of a similar description, which must be paid in some form or other. I think the power is better where it is with the legislature, than in the hands of an individual.

Mr. BOYD offered the following as an addi-

No charter shall be granted giving banking or trading powers, without providing that the private property of stockholders be made liable for all the debts and obligations of any such

corporations or chartered company.

Mr. GRAY moved to substitute the following:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform through-

Mr. HARDIN. In reference to the proposi-tion of my friend from Trigg, (Mr. Boyd,) I do not see how we can act on it. It will cut down every corporation in Kentucky. It will be a ny will ever be incorporated. Would I take a hundred dollars stock in any company? in the world. It is nearly as broad as that of "November the 17th 1849 Anderson County Ky David Trimble, when he offered a resolution in To the honorable judge of the Anderson County his theatre, that heaven should contribute to his speech, the sun, moon, and stars as his quarry and with the indulgence of the house, he would This is the broadest whack at eternity I ever saw. [Renewed laughter.]

Pending this question, the convention adjourned.

United States of America, District of Kentucky. Court in Bankruptcy, November 14th, 1849. No. 1412.

JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE.

JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE.

THE Master's Report, on the reference for the purpose of a dividend, having been made and filed, it is ordered that a dividend and distribution of the assets now in money on deposit, will be made here among the creditors who have proved their debts, on Monday the 26th day of the present mouth according to the report, unless cause be shown against it, before that day.

A copy. Teste,
JOHN H. HANNA, C. K. D. C.

Nov. 15, 1849,-dtd

### H. GOODMAN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(FROM PARIS, FRANCE).

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has com
menced business in the room on St. Clair Street
formerly occupied by C. N. Johnston, next door to Todd' Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in SCOURS AND RENOVATES OLD MHES in a superior style.

All work done at the shortest notice. Charges ate.

Frankfort, November 7, 1849.—1m

## To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheapest rate. Oct. 31, 1849-1m H. GILTNER & Co. The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office.



site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and GURL or WOMAN, who understands washing an milking.

A. W. DUDLEY. November 2, 1849.

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keep

LEWIS B. FENWICK. 

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure.

Leaves Munday's Landing every Monday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon day and Friday at 9 o'clock age apply on Board or to
-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co

# FRANKFORT.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

ture, for there are many strong cases in which the government is bound in honor to pay.

Mr. DIXON. I am not in favor of the substi-Mr. DIXON. I am not in lavor of the tute of the gentleman from Bourbon. It has tute of the gentleman from Bourbon. It has been the practice of the government, and I believe the practice of the government the practice of the government that I believe the government the government that I believe the government the government that I believe the government that I believe the government that I believe the government the government that I believe the government the government that I believe the government via Owsley county, to Manchester, refuses to to individuals, and to public purposes by legislative enactment. I do not know a state in the carry the mail at all. It seems that during the Union which has a provision by which the state trisfle to be sued. I believe some have provided laws for the presentation of petitions, not to the legislature, but to some power created for to the legislature, but to some power created for the legislature, but to some power created for the legislature. to the legislature, but to some power created for that purpose. But the gentleman provides that the legislature shall not pass any laws appropriating money to individuals, while it may pass priating money to individuals, while it may pass failure to do what was obviously his duty, he laws to provide the code by which courts shall settle individual claims. Now, if the legislature provides how courts shall settle claims by bringing a suit against the state, after having recover- mail at all. The consequence is, that all the ered judgment, how will you enforce it? There section of country heretofore supplied by him will be no use in obtaining the judgment, unless you have some means of enforcing the collection of the demand. I do not see how that can enough at any time--it is particularly vexatious be effected. Suppose the court decides a case in favor of an individual, and the legislature thinks respectable number of subscribers on the negthe decision wrong and will not pay the mon-ey—the decision of the court falls to the ground lected line, many of whom are subscribers for and during the Convention only. They have Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not like to oppose the not been regularly served by this mail contracwishes of gentlemen. The first proposition contains two provisions—the first of which authorizes the legislature to direct in what mode claims and the contains two provisions. We have no doubt our neighbor subscriptions. against the commonwonwealth shall be adjusted. has many subscribers who are in the same di-My proposition does not necessarily take the lemma. We refer to this matter, that the attention of the Post Master General may be called

> difficulty at the earliest practicable moment. SMALL Pox.-The Cincinnati Commercial says there are at this time over two thousand cases of small pox and varioloid in Cincinnati, but it is by no means so very alarming as some suppose. The report of interments shows that t is not very fatal; still, it is a most loathsome lisease. We trust it will soon be on the decline.

> > -----

### For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

To the Members, of the Convention. As you were elected to alter and amend our feeble constitution, and to impart to it that healthful and vigorous tone so essential to a long, prosperous and happy existence, pemit me to suggest for your calm and serious consideraert Williams, which was a claim on account of tion, the propriety of so changing the qualificasome contract on Licking river, and I believe it tion of voters, that no one be allowed the right of suffrage who cannot read and write the English language. Would you promote and stimulate the cause of education-would you cause wisdom to prevail over ignorance at the ballot boxwould you purify the elective frauchise? Then gratify the wishes of a

James W. Powers has been appointed Charg to Naples, vice Thos. W. Chinn, resigned.

LAWRENCEBURG, Kv., Nov. 20, 1849. To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

I ask the privilege of inserting a few lines n one of your columns, in relation to a legal comedy that came within my observation a few days since, which may probably afford some laughing matter for the legal profession, and also give them an idea of inimitable skill and unparalleled brevity.

A client applied to an attorney in our village o file a bill in chancery for him, seeking a divorce from his wife. After seating himself in the attorney's office and ruminating a while, he concluded to draw the bill himself, and asking for paper and ink, which were kindly and politely furnished him, and assuming all the apparent astuteness and legal lore of a Chief Jus tice, and the "viginti annorum lucubrationes" of Sir Wm. Blackstone, drafted his claim for justice, now on file in the clerk's office, of which tice, and the "viginti annorum lucubrationes" of ow no compa- the following is an exact copy, (names of parties excepted,) viz.:

"November the 17th 1849 Anderson County Ky congress. He said he would take the world for Surenit Court. Green B - would moste respectfully represent to your honor that in September 1848 he caime in this county and was married to the said Ann Meryer - and the said Ann Meryer ---- has lef me in case of abandone me forever in January 1849-She has a daughter which I name Susanner --- . I shall not call for the child now on account of its tender yers and the time may be affixed by your honor as I want to have it rased right- Your orator prays for releafe in the affirmative and for a divorce from the said Ann Meryer ---. and he prays for all outher reliefe that equity belongs your premises-considered he duty bound ever shall pray-

Green B --- complainant and Defendant-"

I leave the case as stated in the bill, for the lawyers generally to pass their opinion as to the sufficiency of the grounds set forth in the sam to demand speedy justice and general relief.

ACHITOPHEL.

THE NEXT CONGRESS-THE SPEAKER .- The New York Tribune gives a table arranged to show, as nearly as possible, the actual sympathies of the members as between the two great parties dividing the Union. In it are placed Messrs. Booth of Connecticut, Julian of Indiana, Preston King of New York, Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and Durkee of Wisconsin-all distinctive free-soilers it is believed-in the democratic column, because they severally lean that way. Messrs. Mann of Massachusetts, Sprague of Michigan, Tuck of New Hampshire, Campbell and Hunter of Ohio, and Howe of Pennsyl vania, are placed in the whig column, because they were elected mainly by whig votes, are in feeling and principle whigs, and it is supposed will vote for a whig Speaker, whenever called upon to choose between a whig and a democrat. In the Tribune's table, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Giddings and Root of Ohio, hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. erats 115. It classes with the democrats three Taylor republicans from South Carolina.

The editor of the Baltimore Sun says that he should judge, from an article in the Charleston News, that the Taylor republicans will vote for the Taylor can ! date for Speaker. The vote then on that que tion would stand 115 whigs to te" at the approaching session. To those equainted with him, he would refer them seattering." he Tribune's calculation gives 112 democrats, with Allen, Giddings, and Root, the democrats: Il the members they claim in all

> ANTI-REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.-We see by the proceedings of the convention that it is pro-posed to exclude ministers of the gospel from the right to hold office in the commonwealth. This, although in accordance with the old constitution, which is, at least, half a century behind the improvements of the age, we deem

anti-republican in the extreme. No class in our community should be deprived of the privileges which others enjoy on account of their vocation. Equal rights to all; exclusive privileges to none," is our doctrine. Time was, when preach ers possessed a fancied sanctity not belonging to common mortality. But the last century has proved a great leveler, and amongst other impor-tant work accomplished, divines have been

brought to the level of common humanity.

There has been but one constitution recently ormed in the union which contains this restric tion-that of Texas-and we do hope that our convention will not have the folly to sanction so useless and invidious a restriction upon popular liberty. Preachers in other states hold office, and we see no bad effect result from it. We have seen preachers in congress—as well in the senate as the house of representatives; we have seen them holding offices of all kinds, political and judicial, in other states, and why Kentucky

and judicial, in other states, and why Kentucky should proscribe them we cannot see.

We think the people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a preacher they should certainly have services of a preacher they should certainly have they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a preacher they should certainly have the right to avail themselves of them. If it suits them to choose ministers of the gospel to office, they should do it. There are several in the present convention, we believe, and we cannot see but that they are good enough members. We are opposed to all such restrictions, and such "base legislation" as this. 'Maysville Flag.

Among the various gentlemen who have been Anong the various gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the office of Speakser of the next House of Representatives, no one appears to be more favorably spoken of than Thos. W. Riley, Esq., the talented member elect Loss of America.

Sphilis, Dyspepsia; Sait Rheum; Diseases of the Kidneys; Diseases arising from the use of Mercury; Loss of America.

Loss of America. from Nelson county. If dignity of character, firmness of purpose, quick apprehension, and a ders; cammanding and high order of intellect, together with that moral worth, and gentlemanly de-portment for which he is so eminently distin-guished, if all these traits combined, fit a man to Bronchitis; to it at once. We feel sure he will remedy the fulfill the arduous duties of presiding officer of a deliberative assembly, then Mr. Riley is the most suitable person of all those who have been spoken of for that distinguished station. For the last eight or ten years we have been acquainted with him, and we cheerfully accord to him our humble testimony of the esteem and confidence which he enjoys of all those with whom he is acquainted. In all his relations with his fellow men he is honest and upright, and no person can be selected for the office, to which the partialities of his friends have induced him to spire, who will be more acceptable to the peo ple at large. Numerous papers in different parts of the State have expressed their preference for him, over all the other gentlemen who aspire to that office. His eminent legal attainments, and his great knowledge of parlimentary rules will enable him to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner, as will not only reflect honor upon hims alf, but will also be to the interest of the state. We earnestly hope that the members of the lower branch of the next General Assembly will elect him to preside over their deliberations.—Kentucky Register.

> 4-00-1 MAYSVILLE MARKET, Nov. 19. Hemp is nominal at \$6-the old crops almost

entirely exhausted, and the new not ready for Some 6,000 or 8,000 hogs have been in the pens near this city for several days, and about the same number are in the neighborhood, on their way in-mostly to be packed on drover's account veral houses commenced packing on yester y. We hear of but one sale—600 head large at \$2, with 4 per cent discount for cash. Hold ers ask \$2, but buyers are afraid to venture.

-----Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, November 1849.

It would appear from an article in this morning's "Diario de la Marina" that the action of General TAYLOR, in frustrating the sailing of the 'expedition' from New York, has produced the most favorable impression in Spain, and you will have seen that in other parts of Europe his conduc has been highly lauded and extolled. I have occupied myself diligently in ascertaining, as far as practicable, the feeling of the people here, and am daily more convinced that the tion of their po ition, it is not to be aplished by a band of lawless adventurers. seeking, perhaps, only their own aggrandizement

The Republic.—This popular newspaper, re-cently established at Washington city by Messrs. Bullitt and Sargeant, has already a circulation, it is said, of fifteen thousand copies. It is very able in its defence of Gen. Taylor and his administration, and exposes the wily schemes of the opposition in a masterly manner. Father Ritchie of the Union, has great reason to be tired of it already, for it has dealt him some heavy blows for his illiberal and most un able attacks on Gen. Taylor .- Hopkinsville Whig

Mrs. Rebecca Dunlap, the oldest citizen of Fayette, died at the residence of her son, Col. John R. Dunlap, near Lexington, Ky., on the morning of the 7th of November, 1849, in the 99th year of her age .- Observer & Rep.

# THE LATEST ARRIVAL

R. KNOTT,

HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French
Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day,
from the Eastern Cities, by
R. KNOTT. November 23, 1849. A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trim-

ning dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT. A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and A Embroidered French Cloaks, received from Philadelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT. November 23, 1849.

MUSIC.

JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the eminent ies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to Musical Instruments of every description furnish-

west Western prices, Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg. Newest and Cheapest

CASH CLOTHING STORE, On Main street, one door labove Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.



I take great pleasure in ann lished myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock as it is now, consists in a well se-lected assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing

Fall and Winter Clothing.
Over Coats, Press, Frock, Sack and
Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all
sizes and descriptions; Linen Shitts;
Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs; enders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Car

ags, &c. o not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves. Gentlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect. to satisfy you in every respect.

Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.-tf

HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office the street.

### JOHN BULLES

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable remedy has already caused happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the affircted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the world are the wealth in the mines of California.

world combined.

It is put up in full Quart Bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much Pure Honduras Sarsa-Price \$1 per Bettle, or six Bottles for \$5. It has been a well established fact for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an

ing drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We oldly assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of NEW GROCERY STORE

MITHIS MEDICINE, when used according to Directions, will cure without fail:
Scrofula, or King's Evil; | Coughs, Colds; Cancers, Tumors; Eruptions of the Skin; Erysipelas;

Ancumatism;
Pains in the Bones or Joints;
Old Sores and Ulcers;
Swelling of the Glands;
Syphilis, Dyspepsia;
Salt Rheum;
Diseases of the Kidneys; Loss of Appetite; Pain in the Side and Shoul-

Weakness of the Chest; Pulmonory Affections; and all other diseases tend Consumption; Liver Complaint; Female Irregularities and Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head Ache; Low Spirits, Night Sweats;

Diseases; And is a Spring and Sum-mer Drink and General Tonic for the system, and a gentle and pleasant pur-gatice; it is superior to Blue Lick or Congress Water, Salts, or Sedlitz Powders.

The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

"IT HAS NO EQUAL! The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two mouths only with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrant the assertion that as a purifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUAL! This is a bold assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city"

hat BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the Wonder of the World!

nd that it will cure you, no matter how long you have

been suffering.

What Dr. Owen, Drugg'st and Apothecary of several years' standing, says about Bull's Sarsaparilla:

Louisville, May 21, 1848.

Mr. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a Mercurial Headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla prepared by different persons. But all to little or no advantage, until I chanced to meet with yours, three bottles of which gave me more relief than all the others combined. ombined.

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Sar-

raparilla to the afflicted community as a superior art le. Very respectfully, J. H. OWEN, M. D.

RHEUMATISM. Let all those who are suffering under the agonizing orderes of Rheumatism, read the following, and sethat may also be done for them, if they will use this in this large of the set of the

that may also be done for them, it they will use the inillible remedy.

Mr. John Bell.—Dear Sir: For the last three years, I
ave been afflicted with Rheumatism of the severest
haracter. I was at times in the greatest agony of pain;
tried every remedy I could procure for the disease, but
tound no permanent relief until I was induced to use
rour preparation of Sarsaparilla, which has enfirely cured me of Rheumatism, and greatly improved my general
health more than any medicine I have ever used. I
have been free of pain for several months, and have no
doubt the cure is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the best medicine in use for Rheumatism.

Bisham Bridges.

Ententown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848. Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848.

FROM DR. WM. T. PRENTISS:

Mr. BULL: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Cutaneous Affections of long standing, as Tinea Capetls, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies, Syphilitic Cachexia, and in all diseases where the indication of cure seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification of the fluids of the horough change or modification. with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, upon learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours.

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D.

Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847. NOTICE TO FEMALES.

where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse or overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken mind shaken, and consequently the happiness destroyed—then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies generally to adopt the use of this medicine, we should see far less suffering, disease and unhappiness among them than now exists; health would take the place of disease, and rosy checks would succeed the pallid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miserable from continued suffering and affliction. At that critical period termed the 'turn of life,' which is often attendant with so much danger, Bull's Sarsaparilla is found to exert a most beneficial effect. All ladies approaching this crisis should be apprised of this fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a rosy colored cheek. How often do we see persons not possessing this "desideratum so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmetics, totions, washes, paints and coloring materials to restore to them a semblance of that which disease hes deprived them of, and that too often times with manifest injury to the skin. The fact is, Bull's Saisaparilla is the best Cosmetic known. It makes the skin clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or deleterious matter which serves to close the pores and check a natural perspiration, but by removing every particle of bilious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow, dark and sallow countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth. If the ladies generally could be apprized and convinced of this fact, they would abandom the use of all paints, mixtures, and lotions, and use the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies.

Better Testimony than was ever offered in favor of any Medicine! FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE.

Mr. John Bull: I have no besitation in saying that I elieve your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever manactured for the cure of Scrodula, Syphillis, and many ther cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used with entire success in a number of the above cases. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847. JAS. M. MOORE.

More testimony from Dr. Moore:
Mr. John Bull.: I am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofula, and with happy effect. I am low confident it is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be made for that disease. Yours,
JAMES M. MOORE, M. D.
Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848.

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all orther comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsapa-

From Dr. L. P. YANDALL, Professor of Chemistry in he Louisville Medical College; "I have looked over the list of ingredients composing folm Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have to hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound nd one that promises well in Chronic diseases, to which is applicable.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D. t is applicable. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician by appointment to the ouisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla: Louisville, March 20, 1842. LOUISVILLE, MARCH 20, 1842.

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 20, 1842.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of ohn Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to e an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an terative impression on the system. I have used it both public and private practice, and think it the best arti-

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital. Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—may, those that are grievously tormented. Certificates are teening from all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrinsic worth, the very best of all remedies ever before the public.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN BULL, At his principal Office, 81, Fourth street, and by the Druggists generally in the city and county Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of Bull's Sarsaparilla, will please address JOHN BULL, 81, Fourth street, Louisville, with references.

81, Fourth street, Louisville, with reference W. L. CRUTCHER, November 23, 1849.-6m Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky. 16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM, HARRIS.

BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just re-November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

BUSHELS this year's DRIED APPLES, in November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

50 KEGS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1849.

## (ONE MORE!) UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

WHO has just received a good assortment of DR GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, or sisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which h will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—tf

Flour.

20 BBLS. best Family Flour, (warranted.) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Salt.

20 BBLS. Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. IN Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, on of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to the place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies is place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies in barticular, are respectfu'ly invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices nnot fail to please. November 22, 1849.

T. P. PIERSON.

Cigars. N addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849.

Chocolate. SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sale at [Nov. 22. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!! THE subscriber commenced Baking Bread this day, and hopes, by keeping a good article always on hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

T. P. PIERSON, St. Clair street, About half way bet ween the Shields House and Capitol. Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

Iron. 4 TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Nails.

20 KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniata, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of the best family groce ries, just received, in store, and 'or sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

10 BBLS. Valley Mills, in store, and for sale by R. C. STEELE. Boots and Shoes. 4 CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and f sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Salt. 50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by R. C. STEELE.

Nov. 20, 1849. Picks and Mattocks. DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sale Nov. 20. TODD & CRIPTENDEN.

STONE SLEDGES. 18 HEAVY Stone Sledges; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

WINDOW GLASS.

6 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. November 20.

Heidsick Champaigne!!

15 BASKETS genuine Heidsick Champaigne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20.

GRAY & GEORGE. Brown Stout!

2 CASKS "Rob. Byass" London Brown Stout jureceived and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE,

Brilliant Scheme for Saturday, November 24th. Capital Prize \$65,000! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,

Maruland. CLASS 51.
To be Drawn in BALTIMORE, Maryland, on SATUR DAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849. D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 78 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots. 7,920 30,316 Prizes amounting to Tickets 20 dollars .- Shares in proportion. Certificates of a Package of Wholes, Do. Halves,

N. B.—Lotteries drawing every day.—Capitals from to \$60 000—Tickets from \$4 to \$20—Shares in propor-on—Prizes Cashed at sight—Drawings sent imme tately on receipt of Telegraph.—Orders strictly confi

For Capitals, always address
D. PAINE & CO. No. 34, Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio. November 6, 1849.—891 2awtd

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II.

PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.

Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.

Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-872-1f LAZ, LINDSEY, Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wed-nesday at 9 o'oclock.

sday at 9 0 octook.

For freight or passase apply on board or to
Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co. WANTED. 9.000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid. November 7, 1849.

**國國國際** Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

TIME REDUCED. THE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete repair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips,

Leaving FRANKFORT at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)A. M. and half past 2 P. M. past 2 P. M.

Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours.

Frankfort, October 27, 1849.—d1mo.

# DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the work warranted, the strength of the will be the before the safe of the work warranted. 

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS, NOLD. Number of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few acancies are expected, application hould be made as early as possible.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks One half payable in advance. fuition in all the English branches, -

rench,
lusic, including the use of instruments,
25 00
oarding, washing, &c.,
50 00
I: P No extra charge for Latin.
No deduction will be made for absence unless caused
y protracted illness,
November 10, 1849-892-tf Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT. MERCHANT TAILORS,



profits for Cash, is our motto.

We also keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of C LOT H IN G, which we warrant to be well made. If F We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tai ring business. None need apply but those that can ome well recommended. Nov. 17, 1849-884tf

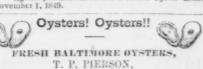
Powder. 50 KEGS Dupout's Blasting Powder, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1-49. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Crow Bars. 12 STEEL CROW BARS, received per steamer Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. 1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be given, by November 12, 1849. JOYCE & WALSTON. BEEF AND TONGUES !- Sugar cured Beef and

O smoked Tongues, very superior, just received an or sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE. Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving
Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in
ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Baltimore, for sale by the can, for Cash, by
GRAY & GEORGE,
Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Line,
November 1, 1849.



HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity, le solicits a share of the public patronage. He has also fitted up his Lee Cream Saloon as an Oys-rr Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is repared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms,

Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849—dtf.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Degenerotype Rooms. Having purchased a large tot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may lavor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL, Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1819-880-1 Wanted to Purchase.

WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE. GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male nd female, for farming purposes.

JOHN S. YOUNG,

Nov. 12, 1849.—7183 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI.

ANDREW MONROE,

REFER TO-Hon J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky. E. H. TAYLOR, ESq. Frankfort, Ky. R. Pindell, Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. S. Besh, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849\* BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

CHEAP READING. A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office; Just received an additional supply of James' last Novel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

H. B. FARRAR. 12 201b have smeen and Black. 201b. boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half

chests superior quality Black Tea, in ha hers; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Geniting Apples.

JUST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIEKSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 24, 1849. COTTON YARNS .- 500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;

OTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldnam & Todd's 500;

1550 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600;

160 doz. do. 800;

224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;

200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and for le by

B. F. JOHNSON. January 1, 1849.

Dried Peaches.

10 BBLS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale at PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849 Fresh Venison!

6 SADDLES fresh Venison, just received and for sa GRAY & GRORGE.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy. HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, onstitutional and International Law.

DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy,

Commerce and Commercial Law.
MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.
CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.
CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.
J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.
Locarnox.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor. ADVANTAGES .-- The course of studies at the Institute

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which elong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every ollege, and which are in fact necessary to enable the udent to understand his own government, with the

powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession. The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. — \$160 00 00. do. do. (Preparatory Department.) 130 00 French and Spanish Languages, exira, cach. — 10 00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklis Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds

### Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

TERRE. For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin
and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the
Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and
painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best
quality and of every description; the use of a library
of more tran 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts,
diagrams and anatomical plates, and of a most superb
suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &cc., &cc., none hundred

nent; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred lollars, per ression of five months, in advance. r instruction in vocal and instrumental music, in-ng the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of n, will be furnished at the very low pric

of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these

the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted. P. S. FALL, A. M. JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-6tsm

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to have of us, instead of bringing out. Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of

surance, and exchange. We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre pared to fill all orders with dispatch. pared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh an I St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.

We will be provided the principle of Western Dealers to

Ve invite the special attention of Western Deale sefacts.

BUTLER & BROTHER. Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Avg. 1, 1849.—d

### S. WEILER & CO., No. 3. BROWN'S BUILDING.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which w

DY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to thus Market! The Clothes were me by experienced and skillful workmen, under the dir tion of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in po of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH G, we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Unellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &cd indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the tradrobe of gentlemen.

and indeed we can supply every thing necessary wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gen themen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

## CITY CRDINANCES.

it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, ringing any bell. Be it further ordained, that if any person be for

iding, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 ace; recoverable upon conviction thereof as other fines are. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend against the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however,

of he sum received by the payment of the sum of \$2 offence. P. SWIGERT, MAYOR Nov. 20, 1849-d 1w.

### Barber Shop, Bath House, &c. Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, Having recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

## HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est metice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo-men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED.

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a
continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally beoct. 4, 1849-870-4f

O'LDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar-ticle, in store and for safe by SAM. HARRIS.

### WANTED! WANTED ::

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hendred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thou-sand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price. Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

## MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, PILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, JR.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

### 1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

VIRG	ollowing	MISSOU Lb. Lum		KENTUCKY. 12 Lump.
5 8	do.	5 do 8 do		16 do. 6 Twist.
12 16	do.	12 do 16 do		&c. &c.
Cincin	nnati, Oc	tober 4, 1849	d	

D. Y. HARRISON. A. B. EATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, offee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. NONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled
—ALSO—
Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Artican Cavenne Penner Sauce in Bottler

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for
Wharf Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

Plotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

[] FREFERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Horras:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-tion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on Records and Account Books of every description on hund or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX.

GEORGE COX. 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Important Information. SHIRES,

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati. COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing A spiendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly avented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost ever

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.--d

### . A. WITHERS. J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, All orders for articles not in our line, will be promp filled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old;
2 nall Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;
1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;

4 cask old Jamaica Rum;
2 cask superior old Holland Gin;
4 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
4 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
4 cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
4 cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
4 cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
5 cask ine Tenerific Wine;
7 casks ine Tenerific Wine;
8 casks incohert Byas's" London Bro. Stout,
10 bbls. Old Peach Brandy, very superior;
10 bbls. Old Poech Brandy, very superior;
10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.)
For sale on draft or by the bottle by
October 12, 1849.

GRAY & GEORGE.

GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

## Fine Cordials, &c.!

1 case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawba Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

For sale by October 12, 1849.

## PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, S,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on y complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have seen perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhru Dealers.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We nvite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in his market.

BUTLER & BROTHER,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, RESPECTFULLY invite sttention to their large assortment of

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

### Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANK FORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere
thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the
public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE."

As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

N. SHIELDS.

May 22, 1849-867-11

To Millers and Mill Owners. T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans, All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Char-

arranted to give entire satisfaction. Charate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

Doxon & Graham, Frankfort.
Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m\*

### UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De partment will commence on the first Monday of omber next, and continue until the first Monday of il. They are intended to embrace the most import branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, ernational and Constitutional Law. Lectures will lelivered upon the various branches and subjects, by professors.

ar professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace
1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earlies

The history of the Koman Law, from the earliest times.
 An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.
 The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.
 An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.
 Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaler, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation.

12. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repair Hypothecations, and Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts, Marine Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insurance Insuranc

al Law. . The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Origi-nal Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-

Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Ballments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu. and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

II. The Law of Evidence

II. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
dinstruct the school upon these branches of Law:

I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

II. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.

II. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Courts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.

V. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the profes-

eld regularly every day by one or other of the profes-ers, for the instruction of the students in practice in ors, for the instruction of the scuents in practice in very description of cause, and in the courts of every urisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to me of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and effore his admission into the school he must matriculate with prayment of the sum of five dollars to the Pean of

cfore his admission into the school he must matriculate y the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of he Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup n incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise atisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward. The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol-The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred o the scucers who shall have attended two full courses, the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, ther having read full twelve months nuder the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at aw, and who shall on the examination of the several expressors be found by them all worths of the honor.

fors be found by them all worthy of the honor. H. A. BULLARD, Dean. New Orleans, October, 1849.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, to-gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law. FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privile-ges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

of any other College.

OLONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;

at. Col. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
ajor RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History
and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
r. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, und 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town or village. The brildings are distant from any town of the Principal to a ten purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred cadets.

TERMS.

Cudets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last live years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the carroft be buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christ ras, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of eptember to the third Friday of June—forty weeks.

Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eightee ferent States, have entered this institution since it was anized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control rganized in 1847. It is entirely tree from the control of domination of any sect or party, either political or eligious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap niform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced, very Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be decired, and no debt you he converted without the ted, and no debt must be contracted without the

nsent of such Guardian. CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistance of the Principal Assistance of the Principal Control of the Principal Control of the Principal Control of the Principal Assistance of the Princ for wardan tant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is the superintendent takes the for competent against a re hereby

now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant ngineers. One of his former pupils receives at this me \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Ruil-lad under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of e same class are receiving, in different parts of the nited States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assis

nt Angineers. Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathemati Young men who have an aptitude for the mathemati-al and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to hem, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a acrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and ractically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex-ense, at the Western Military Institute.

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' at tendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at the late, from the day of entrance to the end of the term From the first Monday of January—for example—to the hird Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

Notice.

The from the day of entrance to the end of the term tom the first Monday of January—for example—to the dird Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened as W GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the did Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have ways on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exange for Country Produce.

J. W. ALLEN.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Notice.

The consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE, one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & C.O., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come for ward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP.

W. H. GREENUP.

W. H. GREENUP.

Y. W. H. GREENUP.

W. H. GREENUP.

Y. W. H. GREENUP.

Y. W. H. GREENUP.

Y. W. H. GREENUP.

Y. W. H. B. FARRAR.

Y. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP.

Y. H. B. FARRAR.

Y. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP.

The consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE.

To consequ new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.-856-d&wtf



# WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS 12

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

### S. J. JOHN'S,

FASHIONABLE

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Johnson Buckner, RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving. The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY. T. & W. Smith,

COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, Will attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore.

Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoin-

ing Fayette.

IFW. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-tf

PHENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT. PHENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the character of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good terms.

### Frankfort November 21-841-tf. Rev. S. Robinson's

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. AT FRANKFORT, KY.

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

science.
Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly compe-tent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed. Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department,

Drawing and Painting. No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan guages are embraced in the regular course of studies in rd, including washing, &c., per week. - 2 50

Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875 Walnut Hill Female Institute,

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. W. MORGAN, 19th Engineering. [Educated at Point.]

THE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, 1849, with inoils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution of the session. Neither among them, nor in the family and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History
and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient
Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
AS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages
[Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Languages
[Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Languages
[Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages.
[Educated in the City of Paris.]
Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.
To secure the manifold advantage of health. economy,
discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of
this Institution, have selected for its permanent location, the famous

\*\*Blue Lick Springs\*\*

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24
miles from the latter place, und 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles
distant from any town or village. The buildings are
distant from any town or village. The huildings are
distant from any town or village. The headings of plupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution
fle last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
than the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
than the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
than the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
than the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
than the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family
all past least form any cleanity.

The professor of Chemistry.—

The state of the pidemic, though it consisted on
the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family and session. Neither among them, nor in the family and single death from any cause, since the establishment of the Institution.

The part and the last session. Neithen and salies associon. Neithen and pluring the la

the pupils committed to his care, the greatest advant that his talents, his energy and his means can afford. TERMS.
Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Scnior Class,
Board, including washing, &c., per session,
Music by Mr. Paul Schmidt,
For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In conse a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the lamily of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a nu aged for the next session, those who wish to send the anghturs or wards, had better secure places for then

nencement of the session Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLOCK, Principal.

September 11, 1849-883-2m

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MOST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning with not be disregarded, as we mean what we say, "A word to the wise," &c. wise," &c. SCOIT & HARBESON.
P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and sec. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-tf

### JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining the Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-1y

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANCE.

Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken-July 6, 1847-769-ti. Notice.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much great racility. We are anout erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singerng Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to siaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

ed to our care.
In our last season's operations we had much to con

In our last seasons operations we had much to con-tend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each suc-cessive year.

essive year.
We would call the attention of those barmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18:9-87;-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method 32 of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS. s usual, with all the delicacies required on party occaions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the
eception of Visitors, and every attention required will
e paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor
im with a call.

August 14, 1849.

NAILS! NAILS!!
75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d;
20 kegs Fencing Nails, 8d. and 10d; in store amfor sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. TABLE CUTLERY. 10 Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each; 50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and

Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. HAVANA SEGARS. 25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, asserted brands-"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Chris-," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c. HALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" and "Sar z rac;" 2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy; 5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities: 5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities:
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;

0 bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and or sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Port;
30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue."

These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.

Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11. 50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour—

superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour-re and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Straw! Straw!!

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son. Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek. MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;

5 nah pipes Superior Brandy, Ma, 6 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 10 bbls, Cognac Brandy; 2 pipes puper Holland Gin; 2 pipes superior Port Wine; 9 pipes superior Maderia Wine; 10 boxes pressed Tallow Candles; 20 boxes pressed ratiow Candles;
20 boxes Star Candles;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;
5 boxes variegated Soap;
2 boxes Castile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gunpowder Teathox Black Tea;
1 Foxes Place 5 DONES STATER;
20.000 half Spanish Cigars;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
5 bbts. double refined Loaf Sugar;
20 bbts. New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobacco;

boxes Cavendish 5 boxes Cavendish do.; 10 bags old Government Java Coffee, 100 bbls. Salt; 75 bags Table salt; 100 boxes Burrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal erms. Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—884tf Ketchum & Headington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between
3d and 4th streets.

Ad and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., { Wm. D. Reed, Esq., } Frankfort, Ky. Hon. A. K. Woolley, } Lexington, Ky. M. C. Johnson, Esq. } Lexington, Ky. II 7 Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y R. P. LETCHER.

Letcher & Tilford,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in rankfort, and the counties adjoining.
Il Poffice on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-tf

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847—769-tf.

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., W LL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open

Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
counties.

Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool. for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

May 15 1849-886-tf

JAS. W. MARTIN.

May 15 1849-886-tf

DISSOIUTION

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

# INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-CHARTERED IN 1836.

# CAPITAL--\$300,000.

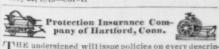
W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If Thelives of Staves are also insured by this Company.

H. 1. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—867-tf



THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Eoats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms.

The high requiration of this cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner is, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

WINGATE, Agent.

### H. WINGATE, Agent. August 10. 1847-774-tf. LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

Sec. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Issurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

ery insurance on lives, and it may make all and every ery insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, daily signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses), to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, and true state of the affairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum; but no dividend shall ever be declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies ave been issued. remiums during the same period amount-DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk Physicians and Itusices, clerk hire, &c., Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office rent, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, 37,761 45

Losses by Death, less discounts

Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Commissions, State Tax Medical Examinations, I 13,384 00

for payments in advance of the 39,949 59 64,334 27 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77,856 78 ASSETS. Inited States and New York State Stocks, 

\$24,384 68

scribers'notes due May 4, 1849, \$165,937 69 In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses -\$205,089 34

Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar-terly payments on first year's premiums. Amount of Premiums charged against sub-

Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year Whole number of Policies issued unt of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do third year, do do fourth year, -

\$278,237 83 Premiums for four years. From which deduct amount of disburse-ments for four years, 112,300 14 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,536 by
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent. on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent. on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

One Year. Seven Years. 2 04 2 36 2 95 3 20 3 73 4 60 5 74 7 00 1 00 1 31 1 35 1 69 1 91 1 96 2 32 3 35 1 12 1 36 1 53 1 83 1 96 2 09 35 40 45 50 55 60 3 21 4 91

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make I3 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

I. Papplications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

I. Possess adjusted in this town without delay.

I. Poffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

Dissolution